



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912

NEW PHRENOLOGY¹

CONTENTS

<i>New Phrenology</i> : PROFESSOR SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ	321
<i>Professorships in China</i>	328
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	329
<i>University and Educational News</i>	333
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i> —	
<i>The Pribilof Fur-seal Herd</i> : DR. CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, GEORGE ARCHIBALD CLARK. <i>Another View of the Principles of Water-power Development</i> : PROFESSOR J. M. ALDRICH. <i>First Use of the Word "Genotype"</i> : DR. HENRY F. OSBORN	334
<i>Scientific Books:</i> —	
<i>Abel's Paleobiologie der Wirbelthiere</i> : DR. W. D. MATTHEW. <i>East and Hayes on Inheritance in Maize</i> : PROFESSOR L. H. SMITH	341
<i>Notes on Meteorology and Climatology</i> : DR. ANDREW H. PALMER	344
<i>Special Articles:</i> —	
<i>On the Origin of an Albino Race of Deer-mouse</i> : PROFESSOR W. E. CASTLE. <i>Origin of the Sediments and Coloring Matter of the Red Beds of Oklahoma</i> : DR. J. W. BEEDE	346
<i>The Entomological Society of America</i> : PROFESSOR ALEXANDER D. MACGILLIVRAY	350
<i>Societies and Academies:</i> —	
<i>The Academy of Science of St. Louis</i> : PROFESSOR GEORGE T. MOORE. <i>The Anthropological Society of Washington</i> : DR. TEUMAN MICHELSON	354

A HUNDRED years ago, when Gall and Spurzheim published the results of their work, the anatomy of the brain was poorly understood, and the explanations of the relation of its parts, or of the relation of the brain as a whole, to mental states and processes, were interwoven with absurd fancies or with quibbling speculations. There were many guesses postulating definite functions for large areas or divisions of the brain. The assumptions and suppositions were combated and defended mainly by logical methods, and, because of religious and other *a priori* views, direct observation and experimental methods took a subordinate position. What was lacking to make one or another of the various views acceptable was a series or collection of vitalizing facts that could be utilized or adduced in its support. The importance of the cerebellum was magnified by some; it was believed to be the seat of memory, or that of the so-called higher intellectual faculties. The basal ganglia were also thought by others to be concerned with the intellectual processes, whether as the structures or storehouses in which memories were collected or as the element involved in the processes of thought. Even the ventricles had been suspected of being the seat of certain intellectual functions, although it is probable that this view had no direct adherents at the time Gall began his investigations.

The foundation for Gall's work and teaching has been laid by Reil and others

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

¹ Address by the president of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, Washington, December 28, 1911.